A RED-HOT CAMPAIGN

Is That Being Waged by Flood and Sibley in the Bill Scott District.

CAMPBELL CALLED UPON

To Help the Anti-Republican Candidate Lower the Majority.

HE THINKS THE JOB PRACITCABLE.

One of the Governor's Characteristic Tariff Reform Speeches

MADE TO A CROWD AT ERIE LAST NIGHT

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ERIE, Oct. 13.—Ex-Governor James E. Campbell, of Ohio, opened the Democratic end of the State campaign in Western Pennsylvania to-night. He is the same fluent talker who amused and entertained the Buckeye voters last fall. Though he went down in a heap in the struggle that is the fate of any Democrat in Ohio, he has lost none of his popularity, and everybody admires him for his gameness.

The ex-Governor has a strong hold on the affections of the people irrespective of party, and personally he is well liked. He is always given a rousing reception, and the greeting to-night at the Park Opera House was no exception.

Governor Campbell, to be sure, was brought here for a purpose. It would be a waste of time to speak for Cleveland, but those who have been following political events in the Erie-Crawford district know that a red-hot Congressional fight is being waged. Joseph C. Sibley, the wealthy farmer and horseman, was first nominated for Congress by the Prohibitionists and afterward was indorsed by the Democrats,

"If we don't put a stop to it they will soon want seven times as much protection."

the Populites and the Labor element. He represents a fusion ticket, while his opponent, Theodore L. Flood, of Meadville, the rich editor of the *Chautauquan*, is a straight-out Republican.

Candidates Making the Fur Fly.

These men are making the fur fly—Sibley with his earnest speech and homely illustration, and Flood with a sharp tongue and caustic wit. The conflict reminds the old timers of the days when William L. Scott, who took off his coat and waded in for blood or wool. Both candidates are working hard, making speeches every day except Sunday.

Sibley commenced the trouble early, but his rival is at his heels. The district is Republican by 3,000 votes or more, but there are many willing to wager that Sibley will have as much as 1,000 of a majority. THE DISPATCH correspondent is informed that the Democratic candidate is making a great stir among the farmers, of whom he is one. It is said that Dr. Flood offended one of the disciples of Agricola by stating that times are dull with them because they don't work hard enough. The Delamater blight is still felt, too, and is having its effect on the Republican party. However, Dr. Flood returns to the attack quite valiantly, and says that Sibley is not able to fill even the shadow of the late W. L. Scott, let alone the shoes of the former political master in this neck of the woods.

Only the Voters Are Sawing Wood.

Thus the fight moves merrily on, while the voters saw wood. The Republicans claim Dr. Flood will have a walk-over, and laugh at the reports of disaffection among the farmers. They are banking on the heavy majority in the district, though they admit that Mr. Sibley's personal popularity with the people is a factor that can't be discounted.

The big Democratic event in the canvass will be the barbecue on the Exposition grounds at Conneaut Lake to-morrow. Excursions have been arranged on all the roads, the oxen have been prepared and a great crowd is expected. The speakers will be Ex-Governor Campbell, Attorney General Hensel, Norman J. Colman, ex-Secretary of Agriculture under Cleveland, and George A. Allen, Democratic candidate for Congressman at large.

The meeting to-night was preceded by a parade of uniformed clubs. Governor Campbell was loudly cheered when he was introduced. "That's right, boys," said the Governor. "It sounded like the battle cry that I hear along the line in Ohio. [Applause.] I think it means that honest Joe Sibley will be the next Congressman from his district." [Cheers.]

Mr. Campbell then paid a tribute to the late W. L. Scott, with whom he served in Congress. Continuing, the ex-Governor said:

What Governor Campbell Had to Say.

"Of course we are not worrying about the electoral ticket of this State. It is safe for the Democrats. We heard there was a Congressional district in these parts that is Republican by 4,000. We have come here to take up the cudgel of tariff reform. We don't want to see Scott's district represented by any other man than a Democrat.

"We believe that protection for the sake of protection is simply selfishness. Instead of a government by the people we have a government by monopolies. Even the Constitution has been perverted, so the Democrats have come out for a tariff that will raise money enough to support the Government economically. There are other issues, but they are minor. The Republicans want a force bill. In the South this may be a live issue, but here, where the tariff lords have held the State in a vise for 30 years, the issue is, how far shall they go? Nobody is in favor of protection except he who is protected.

"Tariffs are necessary for revenue. In the early days of the tariff the conflict between the selfish interests commenced. The South wanted a tariff on hemp first. Pennsylvania replied 'No; hemp must come in free; it is a raw material and we must have to protect our cordage.' New England answered no; cordage is the raw material of ships; we build ships and they must be protected. [Laughter.]

Every Man Was Out for Himself.

"Each rushed in to look out for himself. In that day New England made a good deal of rum. They demanded a prohibition tariff—a real, genuine McKinley tariff [laughter] to keep out the pauper rum of Europe. The central States were willing because the people thought it would promote temperance. But Georgia stood out and said: 'We take rum from the West Indies in exchange for our lumber and we want it admitted free so they will take our products.'

"Thus the selfish interests fought for themselves. In the early days the tariff on

"After ten years the tariff rate had gone up 46 per cent, but wages had gone down."

dutiable imports was 1½ per cent, while it is 60 per cent now. If we don't put a stop to it they will soon want seven times as much protection. After 30 years of protection it is not hard to pick out a workingman. You are all millionaires now, boys. [Laughter.] I have been asked to explain how workmen will be benefited by tariff reform. I am not an advocate of free trade, to begin with, but I can soon tell these men what they will gain by a modification of the tariff. Not one of them has had his wages raised by the McKinley bill. [Applause.] I discussed that question in Ohio last fall. McKinley and I had an alleged debate at Ada. He boastfully said that his bill was on the day of the debate a year old. I said to the Major: 'I can name you 300 establishments, employing over 30,000 men, on whose products the tariff was increased, and in all of them during the year the baby law was growing the wages were reduced.' The Republicans couldn't name a man whose wages had been increased, and for four weeks I challenged them to do it, at least ten times a day.

The Difference in One Decade.

"In 1870, under the Republicans, the average tariff was 34 per cent, but the amount of wages paid in proportion to the goods produced is growing less all the time, on account of improvements in machinery, so that wages in 1870 had dropped 23 per cent. Notice the odds. After ten years the tariff rate has gone up 46 per cent, but wages had gone down. In 1880 the average wage cost was 22 per cent. In 1890, under McKinley, the rate of protection is 60 per cent, while the mechanics' wages have dropped 17 per cent. How long, if this scale were kept up, would it take before the manufacturer got everything and the mechanic nothing? [Applause.]

"The McKinley bill was made by the men who are getting the dollars out of the tariff. The woolen manufacturers wrote out their schedule, and it went in at first as he prepared it. The wool growers made a schedule, but the manufacturers were too slick for them, and it was modified. And so it was with the glass, pottery and other industries. In the case of pearl buttons, the manufacturers, after they got the tariff, formed a trust and cut down wages. Then the workers organized a union and compelled the makers to give them the old wages. That teaches the lesson. It isn't tariff, but organization, that keep up wages. [Applause.]

Capital as Opposed to Labor.

"There is no subject that calls for more statesmanship, more humanity and skill than the management of capital and labor. Nobody has anything against capital. Capital takes care of itself. It goes to Congress and has the tariffs raised, but nothing is done at the custom houses to protect workingmen from labor that comes in free of duty.

"In the United States the labor cost of a ton of steel rails is $11 59 per ton, according to the Labor Commissioner, while in England the cost is $11 32, a difference of 27 cents. But the manufacturer, to protect that 27 cents, has a duty of $13 44 put on a ton of rails. The carpet maker pays 21 per cent more for labor here than abroad, but the tariff on carpets is 60 per cent. If tariffs are intended to help workmen, why is it that duties are from two to ten times the difference of the cost of production?

"In New England it is shown by the Labor Bureau that workmen earn $900 for their employers while they only get $40 themselves. Who gets the benefit of the duty—the mechanic or the manufacturer? Tariffs do not maintain wages. I will admit wages are higher in America than England. They are higher in Colorado than Pennsylvania. We can't account for it on the ground of tariff. Then why? Because there is more labor here in proportion to the demand than in Colorado. If you all go out there then wages will be higher in Pennsylvania.

The Cause of the Best Wages.

"It is the supply and demand, first, that make wages, and the second thing is the absence of protective tariffs. In Germany and France wages are only one-half as much as in England. These two countries have built a Chinese wall around them, while in England free trade prevails. In Germany a blacksmith gets $3 55 per week. They have a protective tariff. And when our population is as dense as in Germany we will come to these wages in this country. Carpenters get $4 even per week to $8 in England. In Germany a tinsmith gets $3 05 per week against $6 90 to $7 20 in Great Britain. We are fast drifting toward Germany, under protection.

"Labor should have a tariff. [Cheers.] Every workman coming should be compelled to pay a duty in the Custom House. [Applause.] Let us prohibit the brawn and muscle from abroad, and give your men a chance. What we pay out for tin duties this year would clothe and feed our tin workers at the best hotels in the land. Every cent's worth of tin in the world belongs to the English. Then it is British money, and not American labor, that is being protected. [Laughter.]

A Surprising Prediction to Make.

"Now, this has been a quiet campaign, but I think you will all bear me out that there was never a time when the people were thinking and reading more about political issues than at present. [Applause.] I believe the people will come nearer voting their honest convictions this year than ever before.

"I think the voters have in store a surprising decree to make. It will be a revolution like the one of 40 years ago, when the Whig party was wined out from the face of the earth. The Whigs wanted higher protection, but nothing like what we have now. The Whig party never rallied. History repeats itself, and the time is ripe for the repetition of the performance of 1852. The Republicans will only get the proportion of electoral votes that the Whig party got 40 years ago. The people are going to hold this election themselves, and we Democrats want that kind of an election." [Great applause.]

ISRAEL.

BURIED IN A MINE.

A Dozen Lives Imperiled by an Explosion of Gas in a Gangway.

LONG SEARCH FOR THE MISSING,

Several of Whom Are Found in an Unconscious Condition.

THE LIST OF THE DEAD AND INJURED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH]

SHAMOKIN, Oct. 13.—By an explosion of gas at the Sterling mine this morning it is probable that 13 men have been killed. The explosion was caused by a fall of rock in an old breast, driving a body of gas down a gangway, touching a naked light.

William Mack, sitting on the bumper of a mine wagon, saw his four mules killed and the body of Thomas Ogara hurled past him like a flash. Twenty yards beyond, Daniel Reed, another driver, saw his two mules brained by falling rock, and he was scorched by a volume of fire lighting the gloom for 100 feet. While 80 men a quarter of a mile in the rear wondered at the loud report, another body of the gas tore along the smoking gangway, and, meeting a ball of flame in an alcove, ignited with terrific force, causing great falls of top, creating the power of a tornado and causing lamps to go out and closing different passages.

Up to 6 o'clock this evening the missing men had not been reached. They are imprisoned between two falls, and the black damp which arose immediately after the explosion had been so strong that the officials and experienced miners have faint hope of finding them alive.

Desperate Efforts to Enter the Mine.

At great peril men are taking turns in forcing their way to where the men are supposed to be imprisoned. At 4 o'clock the inside foreman was brought out, overcome by gas, and taken home in a special train. He says the men are certainly dead.

When the second explosion came men grouped along different routes to get out of the place before the black-damp set in. Falls were occurring along the line, and many were the hairbreadth escapes. In a few minutes the bottom of the slope was filled with terrified men. The huge engines started to work, and for half an hour drew half-smothered bodies to the surface. Then a count was made, 30 men being missing.

News reached the town of the explosion and that six bodies had been recovered while the remainder were entombed. Doctors, ambulances, a special train and hundreds of people flocked to the scene. By this time all the 80, except thirteen, had got out, including the injured.

Some of the Men Manage to Live.

O'Hara's body had been recovered at 1 o'clock. Half an hour later the two McCall brothers rang to come up. They were almost dead, having been wandering through old workings and carrying two fainting Polishmen along. The party finally ran up against a small opening through which they worked their way.

At 2 o'clock Irvine Edwards was found fainting in a ditch. His experience was thrilling. Having dodged many falls he escaped the fire by jumping in a ditch and severely injuring himself by falling over a dead mule. He brought tidings of the missing, having been with them when the second explosion came. His comrades ran up a passage which was a quarter of a mile nearer the foot of the slope. He would have followed, but lost the way, and finally struck the main gangway.

Superintendents Monroe, Shreffler and Jefferson, who had been summoned, called for volunteers. A number responded, but ten were sufficient for the first attempt. As the wagon went down a great cheer went up. Bad air soon drove the men back, but others took their places. Whenever one would play out another would respond.

The Hard Work of Day and Night.

Thus the work went on all the afternoon. The main object was to brush the gas back and establish an air current. In this attempt small progress had been made up to dusk. The great quantity of black-damp renders it impossible for anybody to live where the damp is thickest, and unfortunately it hangs in a body near the point where the men are supposed to be penned up.

Everything in the power of the company is being used to push the work, and there is no lack of men to enter the mine. Crowds of men, women and children wait for news patiently at the entrance of the slope. The work will go on until the men are found, dead or alive.

Late to-night the rescuers succeeded in penetrating the gangway, finding the remains of a miner named Minstock. Twenty yards farther two miners, McDevitt and Bitcavage, were discovered, alive but unconscious. They were removed to their homes.

A List of the Dead and Injured.

The following are the names of the dead and injured.

Dead—Thomas O'Hara, married.

Probably dead—Benjamin Thomas, married; Samuel Collins, married; Patrick McDevitt, Isaac Denner, single; Joseph Kelchie, married; Michael Watchook, single; Charles Bitcavage, single, and Joseph Minstock, married.

Injured—Horace Price, door boy, terribly cut and mangled; Samuel Rogers, loader, cut and bruised; William Mack, server, cut and mangled; Daniel Reed, driver, skull fractured, burned and cut, will probably die.

HUGH O'DONNELL'S LETTER.

He Says Warden McAleese Treated Him With the Greatest Courtesy.

Warden McAleese gave out for publication last evening the following letter received by him regarding the statement made in an afternoon paper of his discrimination in the treatment of certain prisoners now confined in the county jail, particularly those incarcerated on the Homestead troubles:

October 12, 1892.

WARDEN MCALEESE:

DEAR SIR—I would most respectfully call your attention to matter published in one of this afternoon's papers. In the first place I must say it is a complete surprise to me, as I have been treated with kindness, courtesy and consideration, both by yourself and your subordinates. My wife, sister and brother-in-law will verify this.

I at no time since my incarceration have desired to talk to the representatives of the press. I feel that while in your custody I am amenable to all the rules of the jail and have been careful to abide by them. The statement in one of this evening's papers as quoted is unjust to you and unfair to those who have been treated so kindly by you. I only trust our friends on the outside would prove as considerate as you and the officers under you. Very sincerely,

HUGH O'DONNELL.

In speaking of the Homestead prisoners now in jail, Warden McAleese said that he never had a better lot of prisoners to handle. They know all the rules of the jail and they follow them strictly. They are treated with due consideration, and no one prisoner is allowed any more privilege than another.

Railroad Officials on Duty.

The officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad who arrived in Pittsburg from Philadelphia in a special car on Wednesday evening, went to a point on the P., V. & C. road opposite McKeesport where they inspected the route of the proposed branch from the main line to McKeesport. They returned to Pittsburg last night and will go West this morning.

Will Register John Chinaman.

Acting Internal Revenue Collector Mitchell will commence next week to register the Chinese of this district. Of the 600 in this vicinity but 100 are entitled to remain. The balance will have to leave under the law after May 5, 1893.

GOURLEY SWELLS THE FUND.

Fourth of July Celebration Balance of $425 43 for Columbus Day—Mayors of Both Cities Issue a Proclamation—500 Cyclers in the Parade.

The night programme of the Columbus Day exercises at City Hall has been nearly completed. A feature will be the solos and a chorus of nearly 100 voices by the East End Musical Club, with an orchestral accompaniment. The speakers thus far secured are W. D. Moore, S. U. Trent, Judge Buffington, Rev. John Lannitz, Rev. Frederick Ruoff, Rev. John T. Murphy and I. R. Ross. Judge Collier has been invited and will accept if he does not go to the Chicago celebration.

Mayor Gourley yesterday notified Heber McDowell, Secretary of the Finance Committee, that he would turn over $425 43 remaining from the celebration fund of last Fourth of July for the Columbus celebration. This makes nearly $1,000 for the affair. The committee hopes to raise $2,500, as fully that much is required.

The Allegheny division in the big parade will include 500 men on bicycles, the Allegheny Cycle Club yesterday requesting a place in the line. Thirty societies have reported to Chief Ehlers, and he expects 40 or 50 more. That division expects to turn out 7,000 to 8,000 men. The Pittsburg division will be the largest. All the organizations from outside the city want to get into it, and it is now so large that it will be difficult to form. Colonel A. P. Burchfield, Marshal of the Pittsburg division, yesterday issued a general order appointing Heber McDowell Assistant Adjutant General; D. C. Ripley, Chief of Staff; J. Jr Flannery, Assistant Chief of Staff. Headquarters are established in the office of the Coroner, in the Court House, where all persons desiring to participate will report to secure a position in the line.

A meeting of the General Columbus Day Committee of Fifty will be held in Common Council Chamber this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when final action on the reports of subcommittees will be taken. The business will be important and a full attendance is hoped for. Mayors Gourley and Kennedy yesterday issued the following proclamation:

To Citizens of Pittsburg and Allegheny:

Friday, October 21, will be the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. This fourth centennial of an event which gave to mankind a new world will be generally celebrated by the people of the United States. Arrangements have been made by the Citizens' Committee for the appropriate observance of the day in Allegheny county. The indications are that the parade arranged for will be participated in by at least 25,000 people.

In the evening fitting exercises will be held in Old City Hall, Market street, to which all are invited.

As the day will be recognized as a national holiday, and in order to give all classes of our people an opportunity to join in or witness the demonstration, we respectfully recommend the suspension as far as possible of all business in Pittsburg and Allegheny.

We further recommend that all citizens appropriately decorate their residences and places of business. H. L. GOURLEY,

WILLIAM M. KENNEDY.

BIGELOW'S REPLY TO O'BRIEN.

Hundreds of Horses Working in This City Without Calks for Many Years.

Chief Bigelow's proposition to legislate the calks off horses' shoes in this city has had the effect he desired. He wants it fully discussed from both sides. Yesterday General Agent O'Brien, of the Humane Society, came out attacking the proposition as cruel and inhuman and threatening to arrest anyone driving a horse without shoes properly calked. Mr. O'Brien's remarks were so violent they riled the Chief.

"I don't profess to know much about horses' hoofs," said he after hearing the statement, "but I believe I know fully as much as Mr. O'Brien. For seven years he has been general agent of the Humane Society and if he feels so keenly on this question, it is strange he has been disregarding so many opportunities to make arrests. Since I have been looking into the subject the past week or two, I have been surprised to find there are hundreds of horses in this city that have been for many years working and driving without calks. I learned to my astonishment that for nearly ten years before the Birmingham Traction Company changed from horse's to electric power, their horses which were conceded to be the finest car horses in the city, were worked without calks. Many firms in the city have in some way become converted to the no-calk idea before I ever thought of it. If Mr. O'Brien means all he says there is a wide field before him, and it will be wider before long if my ordinances passes."

THE WHEELING DEMONSTRATION.

All the Uniformed Republican Clubs of Allegheny County Will Attend.

It looks now as if the crowd that goes to Wheeling next Tuesday from Pittsburg for the purpose of participating in the big McKinley demonstration will be the largest that was ever attracted from this city to a political gathering. All the uniformed marching clubs of Allegheny county seems to have taken the fever and the universal cry among them is "On to Wheeling." The low rate offered by both the Panhandle and Baltimore and Ohio railroads will attract an immense crowd outside of the clubs.

The Americus Club will leave in the morning, as will the Magee Guards (six-footers), the General Republican Club, the Republican Cadets of Allegheny, and probably the Conklin Club. All of these organizations will go on special trains and each will take a band. The Union Republican Club, of McKeesport, will go on a special in the afternoon, taking the McKeesport Band.

The Tariff, Fourteenth Ward, Eleventh Ward, Italian Clubs and the Tariff Cadets will leave on a special at 4 o'clock P. M. It will be a big demonstration and will no doubt attract more clubs than the ones named above.

FUN FOR THE CHILDREN.

Chief Bigelow Is Arranging a Skating Pond at Schenley Park.

A skating pond at Schenley Park is being arranged. It will be ready for use this winter. Chief Bigelow will do his share by providing a pond in Panther Hollow, 70 yards wide and 160 in length. Old Prob will be expected to furnish the icy covering. The pond will only be two or three feet deep, so there will be no danger of drowning accidents. At the foot of Panther Hollow, near the Junction railway, the pond will be located, convenient and easy of access from all directions. Next year seats will be placed around the pond and other conveniences arranged.

Will Not Take Part.

The Allegheny Republican Escort Club met in Common Council Chamber last night and decided not to take any part as an organization in the present campaign, owing to the lateness of the season and the financial condition of the club. They did not disband, however, and will take part in the campaign four years hence, and if Harrison is elected this fall will take part in the illumination.

Opposition to the Sugar Trust.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The sugar enterprise that is to be operated in opposition to the Sugar Trust assumed definite shape to-day by the granting at Harrisburg of a charter to the W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining Company, of this city, with a capital of $2,000,000.

Silk Lined Overcoats $15.

Just for two days, Friday and Saturday, we will sell 150 men's Vicuna overcoats, silk lined throughout to the edge of the coat, garments that tailors charge $45 to make; our price for these two days $15.

P. C. C. C., Clothiers,
Cor. Grant and Diamond streets.

Don't Take the Risk

Of fire or thieves, but keep your valuable papers, bonds, etc., in the safe deposit vaults of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, 66 Fourth avenue. Boxes rented at $5 a year and upward.

FARMER AND WORKER

Come Close Together in the Platform of the State Alliance.

PAXSON'S CHARGE IS DENOUNCED.

Protective Tariffs Condemned and Free Coinage Demanded.

BIG INCOMES OUGHT TO BE TAXED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

JOHNSTOWN, Oct. 13.—The State Farmers' Alliance closed a very interesting convention here this evening. Following is a summary of the platform which was adopted unanimously amidst much enthusiasm:

We, the representatives of the Pennsylvania State Farmers' Alliance, in convention assembled, send fraternal greetings to all other organizations that have for their aim the education and uplifting of the laboring and producing classes.

We contend for the absolute inequality of all American citizens before the Legislative, the Judicial, and the executive branches of government. We condemn all class legislation, so-called, because class legislation is robbery. We insist upon "equal rights for all and special privileges for none."

We condemn all protective tariffs, because thereby all cannot be equally protected. We know that while special protective tariffs make millionaires and protect trusts in their violations of the natural laws of legitimate trade, the farmers of America must sell the surplus of their products to foreign markets in competition with the peasant labor of Europe and the coolie labor of India; and we know that the retaliatory duties levied upon our farm products in European countries still further dimish the prices on our products abroad.

All Protective Tariffs Denounced.

We know that a protective tariff does not increase the wages of laboring men in the face of practically unrestricted immigration to this country from every quarter of the globe. We recognize the fact that the universal law of supply and demand fixes and regulates the price of the farmers' product, and the same is true of the price of labor. We recognize the fact that the farmer and the workingman are operating on a free trade basis as long as we export farm products and admit foreign labor free and unrestrictedly from every country except China. The tariff upon farm products, established by Congress, cannot help the American farmer so long as we export farm products.

We equally condemn the policy of a revenue tariff whereby the average farmer is made to pay as much as a millionaire toward the support of the Government. We recommend the raising of the national revenues by a tax on incomes.

We condemn the financial policy of the Government, whereby a great national debt has been perpetuated by an unprecedented contraction of the currency of the nation since 1866; whereby the homes of 1,000,000 farmers and workingmen have been confiscated, and their once owners doomed to homeless and hopeless poverty; whereby thousands of honest mechanics, tradesmen and merchants have been driven into bankruptcy in legitimate enterprises. We know that the value of money is determined by the amount in circulation among the people; that money is subject to the inexorable law of supply and demand; that a scarcity of money enhances its value, and consequently forces down the price of every other commodity.

The National Debt Increased in One Sense.

The amount of money in circulation among our people has been continually decreased from $52 per capita in 1866 until today it is actually less than $8 per capita. So successful has been this scheme of conscienceless contraction that, notwithstanding our national debt has been nominally reduced from $3,000,000,000 to $1,000,000,000, our debt is really greater to-day than when it was first assumed by the Government, if measured by our farm products and the other products of labor. We realize that this condition of our country's finances has caused the depreciation and decrease in the prices of our farm lands and farm products. We demand a more liberal financial policy, and as one measure of partial relief, we favor the free and unrestricted coinage of silver.

We realize that the tax laws of Pennsylvania are glaringly unequal; that the laws of our Commonwealth unjustly discriminate against the individual property owner as compared with the owners of corporate wealth; that while the owners of real estate in Pennsylvania are paying from 15 to 20 mills per dollar of their valuations, there is still $2,000,000,000 worth of corporate property within our State that pays an average of only two mills on the dollar. To the end that equalization of taxation may receive the just attention it deserves at the hands of the next Legislature, we pledge ourselves to support only such men for Representatives as are ready to pledge their votes and influence for an equitable revision of our tax laws.

We ask that better protection be afforded the sheep husbandry of the State by further legislation for the extermination of sheep-killing dogs.

The Farmer on the Side of Labor.

We heartily sympathize with the various associations of labor throughout the whole land in the exercise of their God-given right to organize for their own mutual protection. We regard with amazement the action of the State Supreme Court in the Homestead riot cases. We had hoped that constructive treason had been relegated to the past by the adoption of the Federal Constitution, more than a century ago. We are more than ever impressed with the justice of the observation of an eminent Massachusetts jurist, that whenever corporate interests were involved the decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court must be taken with some grains of allowance.

We insist on a strict supervision of railroads by the State and general Governments and Government ownership of the telegraph and telephone lines of the country. We regard with favor the much-abused Baker ballot law, and recommend such amendments as will simplify its details.

Democratic Parade Postponed.

A meeting of the representatives of the Democratic marching clubs of Allegheny county was held in the headquarters on Diamond street last evening. The object of the meeting was to arrange for a parade on October 22. As very few of the delegates showed up it was decided to postpone the meeting until next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The parade will be held on the Southside on October 29.

Political Briefs.

A REPUBLICAN voting school has been opened on Wylie avenue, a few doors below Kirkpatrick street.

THE C. L. Magee Cadets of the Southside met last night and arranged to turn out with the Conkling Club in to-morrow night's parade.

AN enthusiastic meeting of the Twelfth ward Republicans was held last night at East street and Madison avenue. Addresses were made by Harvey Henderson, Esq., and J. M. Goehring.

HEADQUARTERS for the Democrats of the Eleventh and Thirteenth wards have been opened at the corner of Wylie avenue and Kirkpatrick streets. A school for voters will be opened next week.

THE Republican County and City Committee of the Seventeenth ward have opened headquarters on Butler street, near Forty-second street. A voting booth has been placed in the room, where all comers are initiated into the mysteries of the Baker ballot law.

THE trustees of the Randall Club met with Messrs. Jos. Fuhrer & Son last night and came to an amicable settlement. Yesterday Fuhrer & Son entered suit to recover for liquors furnished the club. The trustees at once arranged the meeting and in a short time effected a settlement.

THE Executive Committee of the County Republican Committee met yesterday afternoon at Republican headquarters on Third avenue. Chairman John Gripp presided. Reports were heard from members of the committee in the East End districts, and plants were discussed for better organization.

THE delegates to the Republican Convention of the Fourth Legislative district met last night to consider the vacancy on the ticket caused by John Armstrong declining to be a candidate. There was no desire on the part of anyone to be a victim in this strong Democratic district, and the vacancy was not filled.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY FIVE DAYS LONGER TO WAIT!

OCTOBER 19 THE DATE,
WEDNESDAY THE DAY AND
9 O'CLOCK A. M.
THE HOUR WHEN

SOLOMON * * & RUBEN'S

SUPERB OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE READY FOR BUSINESS,

A HEARTY AND CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO EVERYBODY

TO VISIT OUR MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT.

THE THOUSANDS who have been PUTTING OFF PURCHASING will then be given an opportunity to note how much they have gained by WAITING. OUR MOUNTAINS OF MERCHANDISE, comprising the GREATEST and MOST VARIED ASSORTMENTS imaginable will be thrown open for INSPECTION and SELECTION. WE are positive that the IMMENSE and UNEQUALED line of CLOTHING, CLOAKS, SHOES, HATS and FURNISHINGS will meet with your sincerest approbation. WHILE our stock will be the HIGHEST in QUALITY the PRICES will be the LOWEST.

REMEMBER, that the positive date of opening will be on Wednesday, October 19.

WAIT! WAIT! WAIT!

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